

Review on Green synthetic approaches and applications of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles

Laxmi Mangamma J^{1,2}, Dharamasoth Rama Devi^{3,4}, M Ramesh Babu¹, Keloth Basavaiah¹

¹Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam-530017, India

²Govt. Degree College, Chodavaram-531036, India

³AU College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam-530017, India

⁴Samuel George Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Markapur, Andhra Pradesh-523316, India

Abstract - Nanomaterials are particles that have a nanoscale dimension. Nanoparticles are very small particles that have better catalytic reactivity, thermal conductivity, non-linear optical performance, and chemical stability because they have a lot of surface area to volume. There are three types of zinc oxide: wurtzite, zinc blende, and rocksalt. They are all inorganic materials that can be used to make electricity. There are many ways to make ZnO. These include sol-gel processing, homogeneous precipitation, mechanical milling, organic synthesis, microwave method, spray pyrolysis, thermal evaporation, and so on and so forth. Green synthesis processes have been used to make ZnO nanoparticles so that they don't harm the environment. This is how it works: ZnO has different chemical and physical properties. It can be used in many different fields. zinc oxide is used in many different things, from medicine to agriculture, paints to chemicals, and tyres to ceramics. Zinc oxide is important because it can be used in many different things. In the food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries, the plant-based nanoparticle has a lot of potential. This makes it a big area of study.

Index Terms - Zinc oxide nanoparticles, wurtzite, Spray pyrolysis, Green Synthesis.

INTRODUCTION

Nanomaterials are particles having nanoscale dimension, and nanoparticles are very small sized particles with enhanced catalytic reactivity, thermal conductivity, non-linear optical performance and chemical steadiness owing to its large surface area to volume ratio (Tabrez et al. 2016). NPs have started being considered as nano antibiotics because of their antimicrobial activities (Sastry et al. 2003). Nanoparticles have been integrated into various industrial, health, food, feed, space, chemical, and

cosmetics industry of consumers which calls for a green and environment-friendly approach to their synthesis (Rao et al. 2016).

DIFFERENT METHODS USED IN NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS

Nanoparticle synthesis is mediated by physical, chemical and green methods (Afifi et al. 2015; Chen et al. 2015; Vitosh et al. 1994). The physical method involves the use of costly equipment, high temperature and pressure (Chandrasekaran et al. 2016), large space area for setting up of machines. The chemical method involves the use of toxic chemicals which can prove to be hazardous for the environment and the person handling it. The literature states that some of the toxic chemicals that we use in physical and chemical methods may reside in the NPs formed which may prove hazardous in the field of their application in the medical field (Dhandapani et al. 2014). Thus, we needed an environment-friendly and cost-effective method for nanoparticle synthesis.

GREEN APPROACH

Biosynthesis of nanoparticles is an approach of synthesizing nanoparticles using microorganisms and plants having biomedical applications. This approach is an environment-friendly, cost effective, biocompatible, safe, green approach (Abdul et al. 2014). Green synthesis includes synthesis through plants, bacteria, fungi, algae etc. They allow large scale production of ZnO NPs free of additional impurities (Yuvakkumar et al. 2014). NPs synthesized from biomimetic approach show more catalytic

activity and limit the use of expensive and toxic chemicals.

Plant parts like roots, leaves, stems, seeds, fruits have also been utilized for the NPs synthesis as their extract is rich in phytochemicals which act as both reducing and stabilization agent (Zong et al. 2014; Nachiyar et al. 2015; Ramesh et al. 2015; Xiao et al. 2016; Rajeshkumar et al. 2016; Nagajyothi et al. 2013; Gnanajobitha et al. 2013).

Zinc oxide is a semiconducting inorganic material with three different crystal structures: wurtzite, zinc blende, and rocksalt. At ambient conditions, the structure of wurtzite is thermodynamically stable, with every zinc atom being tetrahedrally coordinated with four oxygen atoms (Kulkarni et al. 2011).

With a wide band gap of 3.1–3.3 eV, (You et al. 1998) zinc oxide has great potential for application in many fields, such as biosensors, cosmetics, paints and coatings due to high UV protection, optics, and optoelectronics (Ishwarya et al. 2018), elimination of heavy metals from water (Stoimenov et al. 2002), and finally in medical fields such as nanodiagnosics, nanomedicine, gene delivery, drug delivery and antimicrobial activities (Roselli et al. 2003; Chellappa et al. 2018).

ZINC OXIDE STRUCTURE

Zinc oxide nanoparticles are categorized among the materials that have potential applications in many areas of nanotechnology (Hahn et al. 2011; Ding et al. 2013). ZnO possesses one-, two- and threedimensional structures. 1D structure involves tubes, needles, ribbons, nanorods helixes, belts, combs, wires, rings and springs (Frade et al. 2012). Twodimensional structure involves nanoplates and nanosheets that can give us zinc oxide. However, three-dimensional structure of zinc oxide includes snowflakes, coniferous, urchin-like flowers and dandelions. Zinc oxide gives greatly different particles among materials (Kołodziejczak-Radzimska et al. 2014). Also, zinc oxide in different shapes and structures can be seen in Figure 1(Xie et al. 2005; Haq et al. 2012) [28,29].

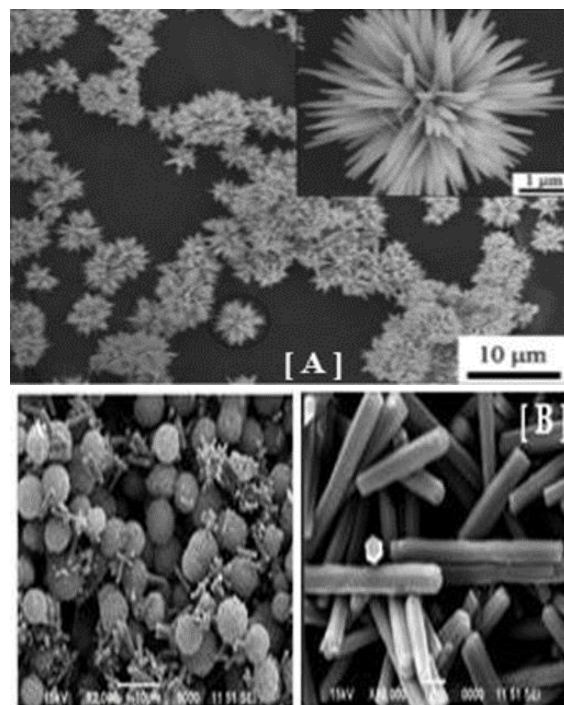


Figure 1: Different structures and shapes of zinc oxide. [A] : Flower Shape, [B]: Spherical and Rod

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF ZnO

Crystalline ZnO has a wurtzite (B4) crystal structure, having a hexagonal unit cell with two lattice parameters a and c . In this wurtzite hexagonal structure each anion is surrounded by four cations at the corners of the tetrahedron, which shows the tetrahedral coordination and hence exhibits the sp^3 covalent bonding. The tetrahedral configuration of ZnO gives rise to a non-centro symmetric structure (Nomura et al. 2003; Sugihartono et al. 2018; Pearton et al. 2005) (Figure 2).

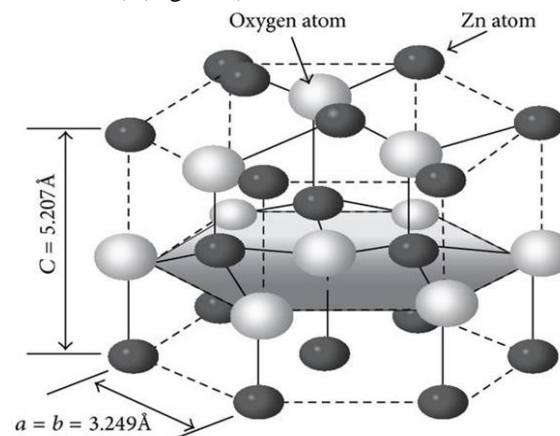


Figure 2: Tetrahedral structure of ZnO [33]

METHODS OF SYNTHESIS OF ZnO NPs

ZnO can be synthesized by many different methods, such as sol-gel processing, homogeneous precipitation, mechanical milling, organometallic synthesis, microwave method, spray pyrolysis, thermal evaporation (Sabir et al. 2014). However, these kinds of methods usually use organic solvents and toxic reducing agents, the majority of which are highly reactive and harmful to the environment. Therefore, in order to minimize the impact on the environment, green synthesis processes have been used to synthesize ZnO nanoparticles. Green synthesis is a method to produce nanoparticles using microorganisms and plants with biomedical applications. This method has many advantages, such as environmental friendliness, cost effectiveness, biocompatibility, and safety. Additionally, many studies have proved that ZnO NPs made using green synthesis processes have strong antibacterial properties.

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF ZnO NPs USING PLANT EXTRACT

Plant parts like leaf, stem, root, fruit, and seed have been used for ZnO NPs synthesis because of the exclusive phytochemicals that they produce. Using natural extracts of plant parts is a very ecofriendly, cheap process and it does not involve usage of any intermediate base groups. It takes very less time, does not involve usage of costly equipment and precursor and gives a highly pure and quantity enriched product free of impurities (Umavathi et al. 2021). Plants are most preferred source of NPs synthesis because they

lead to large-scale production and production of stable, varied in shape and size NPs (Qu et al. 2011). Bio-reduction involves reducing metal ions or metal oxides to 0 valence metal NPs with the help of phytochemicals like polysaccharides, polyphenolic compounds, vitamins, amino acids, alkaloids, terpenoids secreted from the plant (Umavathi et al. 2021; Qu et al. 2011).

LITERATURE STUDY

Due to the increasing popularity of green methods, different works had been done to synthesize ZnO NPs using different sources like bacteria, fungus, algae, plants and others (Figure 3). A list of tables had been put to summarize the valuable work done in this field.

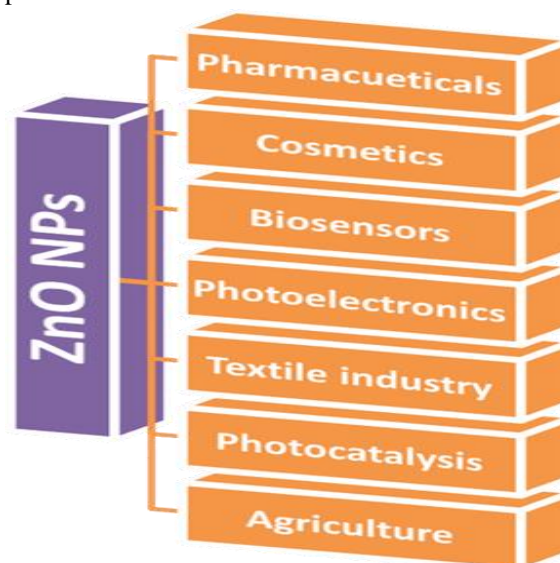


Figure 3: Chart showing various applications of ZnO NPs

Table 1: Synthesis of zinc oxide nanomaterials nanoparticles using various leaves extracts

| S. No | Name of the extract | Shape | Size (nm) | Ref. |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | plant extract (Camellia sinensis) | spherical rods | 10–20 | Sendhil et al 2021 |
| 2 | Aqueous Costusigneus Leaf Extract | spherical | 31 | Chinnasamy et al 2018 |
| 3 | Aqueous Thymbra Spicata L. Leaf | irregular and almost spherical | 6.5 - 7.5 | Tuğba Gur et al 2022 |
| 4 | Aqueous leaf extract of Ocimum tenuiflorum | Hexagonal | 51 | Hymavathi et al 2021 |
| 5 | Aqueous leaf extract of Cinnamomum camphora(L.) Presl | spherical | 13.5-21.5 | Wenjia Zhu et al 2021 |
| 6 | Aqueous leaves of Raphanus sativus var. Longipinnatus | partial crystal spherical shape | 66.43 | Umamaheswari et al 2021 |
| 7 | Aqueous Cayratia pedata var. glabra plant | hexagonal | 52.24 | Jayachandran et al 2021 |
| 8 | Aqueous Alhagi plant extract | crystalline nature with single phase | 20.5-22.5 | Alaa Falih et al 2021 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 9 | Aqueous <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> leaves extract | hexagonal wurtzite | 15 | Maymounah et al 2021 |
| 10 | Aqueous <i>Leea asiatica</i> leaf | irregular and rod-like | 218 | Saheb Ali et al 2021 |
| 11 | Aqueous <i>talantia monophylla</i> leaf extract | sphere | 30 | Vijayakumar et al 2018 |
| 12 | Aqueous Neem plant (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) extract | non-spherical | 20 | Muhammad Farhan Sohail et al 2020 |
| 13 | <i>Juglans regia</i> L. leaf extract) | spherical,flower | -- | Elahe Darvishi et al 2019 |
| 14 | Aqueous <i>Deverra tortuosaplant</i> extract | hexagonal | 10-30 | Selim et al 2020 |
| 15 | Aqueous leaf extract of <i>Abutilon indicum</i> | spherical | 10–30 | Saraswathi et al 2021 |
| 16 | Aqueous <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> leaf extract | spherical | 24 | Happy Agarwal et al 2019 |
| 17 | Aqueous <i>Moringa oleifera</i> leaves | hexagonal | 10 –25 | Akintunde et al 2021 |
| 18 | Aqueous <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | -- | -- | Madhumita et al 2012 |
| 19 | Aqueous <i>Berberis aristata</i> leaf extract | needle like | 5-25 | Harish Chandra et al 2021 |
| 20 | Aqueous <i>Aloe vera</i> leaf extract | spherical | 25 - 40 | Gunalan Sangeetha et al 2021 |
| 21 | Aqueous <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> essential oil | rregular needle and spherical | 24 | Zahra Obeizi et al 2020 |
| 22 | Aqueous extract of <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> leaves | Spherical | 8 – 25 | Thana Shuga et al 2022 |
| 23 | Aqueous <i>Punica granatum</i> leaf extract | spherical | 10 - 30 | Singh et al 2019 |
| 24 | <i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> L | agglomerated exagonal structures | 5 – 20 | Jayappa et al 2020 |

Table -2 : Synthesis of zinc oxide nanomaterials nanoparticles using various parts of plant extracts

| S. No. | Name of the Extract | Shape | Size(nm) | Ref. |
|--------|---|--|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Fruit Extract of <i>Amomum longiligulare</i> | Tetrameric structured | 50 | Ying Chun et al 2020 |
| 2 | <i>Amygdalus scoparia</i> stem bark extract | spherical | 29 | Fatemeh et al 2021 |
| 3 | Flaxseed (<i>Linnum usitatissimum</i>) Mucilage | sheet-like | 75 | Seyyed Mohammad et al 2019 |
| 4 | <i>Moringa Oleifera</i> Seed | Spherical shape | -- | Rajeswari et al 2019 |
| 5 | <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> (<i>S.baicalensis</i>) root extract | sphere-like structure | 50 | Ling Chen et al 2019 |
| 6 | Fruit extract of <i>Viburnumopulus</i> L | -- | 14.88 - 9.23 | Taşdemir et al 2021 |
| 7 | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> seaweed extract | triangles, hexagons, rods and rectangles | 10–50 | Ramachandran et al 2018 |
| 8 | <i>Ricinus communis</i> plant seed extract | non-uniform | 10-30 | Shobha et al 2019 |
| 9 | Panos extract are roots of <i>Panax ginseng</i> , Stem portions of <i>Acanthopanax senticosus</i> , <i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i> and <i>Dendropanax morbifera</i> | leafy flower like structure | 120 | Kaliraj et al 2019 |
| 10 | Immature Fruits of <i>Rubus coreanu</i> | crystalline in nature | 23.16 | Esrat Jahan Rupa et al 2018 |
| 11 | uphorbia <i>Jatropa</i> plant latex | hexagonal | 50–200 | Geetha et al 2016 |

Table-3: Applications of zinc oxide nanomaterials for the removal of several toxic elements and dyes

| S.No | Plant extract | application | Ref. |
|------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | plant extract (<i>Camellia sinensis</i>) | methyl orange (MO) dye and degradation of 80% antibacterial activities | Sendhil et al 2021 |
| 2 | Aqueous <i>Costusigneus</i> Leaf Extract | --- | Chinnasamy et al 2018 |
| 3 | Aqueous <i>Thymbra Spicata</i> L. Leaf | antimicrobial, antioxidant and effective agent protecting cells against DNA damage | Tuğba Gur et al 2022 |
| 4 | <i>Anoectochilus elatus</i> | antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and potential antioxidant activities | Natesan Vijayakumar et al 2021 |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 5 | Leaf extract of <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) Presl | antifungal activity | Wenjia Zhu et al 2021 |
| 6 | Leaves of <i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>Longipinnatus</i> | Anticancer activity | Umamaheswari et al 2021 |
| 7 | Cayratia pedata var. glabra plant | Immobilization of enzyme | Ashwini Jayachandran et al 2021 |
| 8 | <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> leaves extract | removal methyl orange (MO), and methylene blue and Pb(II) | Maymounah et al 2021 |
| 9 | Fruit Extract of <i>Amomum longiligulare</i> | photodegradation of methylene blue 66% and malachite green dyes 38.1% | Ying Chun et al 2020 |
| 10 | Leea asiatica leaf | antioxidant test Anticancer | Saheb Ali et al 2021 |
| 11 | Amygdalus scoparia stem bark extract | antibacterial, antifungal, anticancer, and anti- diabetic agents | Fatemeh et al 2021 |
| 12 | <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Java plum) aqueous leaf extract | Antioxidant test Anti-cancer, Nanonutrients activity | Manikandan et al 2021 |
| 13 | Flax seed Mucilage | removal of methylene blue 80% | Seyyed Mohammad et al 2019 |
| 14 | <i>Atalantia monophylla</i> leaf extract | antibacterial, antifungal | Vijayakumar et al 2018 |
| 15 | Neem plant (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) | anti-oxidant, enzyme inhibition, and antimicrobial | Muhammad Farhan Sohail et al 2020 |
| 16 | <i>Juglans regia</i> L. leaf extract | Cytotoxicity, Anti-bacterial | Elahe Darvishi et al 2019 |
| 17 | Cayratia pedata. leaf | Enzyme immobilization | Selim et al 2020 |
| 18 | <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i> (<i>S.baicalensis</i>) root extract | Photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue 98.6% | Ling Chen et al 2019 |
| 19 | fruit extract of <i>Viburnum opulus</i> L | Antibacterial impedance analysis | Taşdemir et al 2021 |
| 20 | leaf extract of <i>Abutilon indicum</i> | Antibacterial | Saraswathi et al 2021 |
| 21 | <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> leaf extract | Anti-inflammatory potential Enzyme-linked immunosorbent anti-oxidant | Happy Agarwal et al 2019 |
| 22 | <i>Ulva lactuca</i> seaweed extract | Photocatalytic Methylene blue 90%, antibiofilm and larvicidal activity | Ramachandran et al 2018 |
| 23 | <i>Moringa oleifera</i> leaves | anti-oxidant | Akintunde et al 2021 |
| 24 | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | antimicrobial | Madhumita et al 2012 |
| 25 | <i>Berberis aristata</i> leaf extract | anti-oxidant, Antibacterial | Harish Chandra et al 2021 |
| 26 | <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> essential oil | Antimicrobial and anti-biofilm activities | Zahra Obeizi et al 2020 |
| 27 | <i>Ricinus communis</i> plant seed extract | Antioxidant, antifungal and anticancer activity | Shobha et al 2019 |
| 28 | extract from four panax plants such as Panax ginseng, <i>Acanthopanax senticosus</i> , <i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i> and <i>Dendropanax morbifera</i>) | methylene blue (MB), Eosin Y (EY) and Malachite green>99% | Kaliraj et al 2019 |
| 29 | extract of Phoenix roebelenii leaves | Antioxidant, Photocatalytic Methylene blue | Thana Shuga et al 2022 |
| 30 | Immature Fruits of <i>Rubus coreanu</i> | degradation of Industrial Dye | Esrat Jahan Rupa et al 2018 |
| 31 | Ethanol extract of <i>Camellia sinensis</i> L | drug delivery system on MCF-7 | Maedeh Akbarian et al 2020 |

APPLICATIONS OF ZnO NPs

ZnO has different chemical and physical properties. It can be used in numerous fields. Zinc oxide is important in a wide range of applications, from medicine to agriculture, from paints to chemicals and from tires to ceramics.

AGRICULTURAL APPLICATIONS

ZnO NPs have potential to enhance the growth of food crops. Seeds fixed by various ZnO NP concentrations improved seed propagation, seed strength and plant growth. ZnO NPs showed to be active in growing roots stems and seeds (Prasad et al. 2012). Importance of

zinc oxide NPs in biotechnology area was investigated by Paul and Ban (Paul et al. 2014). They observed the effect of chemically prepared ZnO NPs on the biological system. Zinc oxide is also used at different concentrations from (*Streptococcus pneumonia*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *E.Coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). A quick rise of enzymatic activity was found through high concentrations of zinc oxide (Paul et al. 2014). A summary of ZnO uses in different fields is shown in Figure 4 (Kołodziejczak-Radzimska et al. 2014).

MEDICINAL APPLICATIONS

Zinc oxide NPs have certain properties that make them appropriate for applications associated with the central nervous system (CNS) and possibly with the improvement procedures of disease treatment over (mediating neuronal excitability) or (even the release of neurotransmitters). Several types of research have shown that zinc oxide influenced unlike tissues, cells or functions, as well as neural tissue engineering and biocompatibility (Osmond et al. 2010).

NEGATIVE OR TOXIC IMPACTS OF ZnO NPs

Although the ZnO NPs have great commercial importance and are present in various commercial products there is clearly a growing public concern to know about the toxicological and environmental effects of ZnO NPs. Unfortunately, toxicological studies carried out on zinc oxide nanoparticles in the last ten years show that ZnO NPs have potential health as well as environmental risks. ZnO NPs can impose serious toxicity to bacteria, *Daphnia magna*, freshwater microalga, mice, and even human cells (Sharma et al. 2009; Brayner et al. 2006; Franklin et al. 2007; Heinlaan et al. 2008; Wang et al. 2008).

CONCLUSION

Biosynthesis of nanoparticles using eco-friendly approach has been the area of focused research in the last decade. Green sources act as both stabilizing and reducing agent for the synthesis of shape and size-controlled nanoparticles. Future prospect of plant mediated nanoparticle synthesis includes an extension of laboratory-based work to industrial scale, elucidation of phytochemicals involved in the synthesis of nanoparticles using bioinformatics tools

and deriving the exact mechanism involved in inhibition of pathogenic bacteria. The plant-based nanoparticle can have huge application in the field of food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries and thus become a major area of research.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this article.

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